

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



3 - 6 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Cyprus: The touchy problem of transferring control of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road from the Turks and Turkish Cypriots to the UN is a little closer to solution.

Ankara and the Greek Cypriots have agreed to permit all unarmed civilians to use the highway. The Turkish Cypriots can block a settlement, however, if they continue to insist that their armed irregulars be allowed to use it.

The US Embassy in Nicosia believes more pressure from Ankara will be necessary to get the Turkish Cypriots to change their mind. Meanwhile, this problem and Makarios' visit to Cairo are holding up negotiations on the equally sticky question of the rotation of the Turkish contingent on the island.

The Makarios-Grivas split opened a little wider over the weekend. A pro-Makarios newspaper attacked the general for being behind the times and out of step with the archbishop's policies. The unabashed Grivas, however, is continuing his open advocacy of enosis, which Makarios has tried to soft-pedal. Grivas' call for union with Greece in a speech last Sunday at Limassol got an enthusiastic audience response.

We still have no details on what Soviet military aid the Cypriots will receive. Our embassy reports the general feeling in Nicosia that it will not amount to much.

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2. Turkey: The government appears to be abetting a growing anti-Western campaign in Turkey.

Influential newspapers are now calling for an "independent" foreign policy. They advocate better relations with Balkan countries and Communist China and a reduction of Turkey's dependence on the US. A formerly banned far-left magazine has been allowed to resume publishing and has devoted its first issue to anti-US themes.

Government leaders appear unperturbed. Student organizations controlled by the government are now allowed to espouse Turkey's joining the "independent" bloc.

Both Peiping and Moscow are encouraging this trend. The USSR throughout the long Cyprus dispute has been careful to avoid antagonizing Ankara.

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3. Congo: The rebels continue to hold their own militarily. Tshombé's mercenaries have been meeting unexpected rebel resistance lately and have postponed some of their plans to re-take rebel-held towns.

(Cont'd)

The story is different behind rebel lines, however. Disorders and confusion are plaguing the insurgents, and conditions in Stanleyville, the rebel capital, are chaotic.

Prospects for an early rescue of US consular personnel in Stanleyville appear dim.

Red Cross officials have tried unsuccessfully to arrange another visit to negotiate evacuation. Meanwhile, we have been told of rumors brought out by travelers from Stanleyville that US personnel are being mistreated.

Rebel "Defense Minister" Soumialot broadcast on Monday several warnings of rebel retribution against Americans in the Congo if the bombing of rebel-held areas does not stop.

Tshombé at last report was under virtual house arrest in Cairo as the leaders of the nonaligned conference remain determined to deny him attendance. They have asked Kasavubu to take his place, but the Congolese president so far has not bothered to answer.

4. South Vietnam: The odds have improved on Khanh's lasting out his 60-day mandate.

(Cont'd)

At least for the moment, Khanh apparently has the backing of the young generals and seems to reflect it in his own improved morale. The generals are said to be convinced Khanh is the only leader available during the current period of transition.

Two key elements in South Vietnam have given at least qualified support to the new High National Council and its goal of civilian government. Militant Buddhist leader Tri Quang and Dr. Quyen, head of the new People's Revolutionary Committee, have each asked their followers to give the council a chance.

The council is slated to publish a draft provisional constitution soon. Given the heterogeneity of its membership, however, the other problems it has to face will be more complicated.

Vietnamese Army forces suffered a major setback last weekend. Two companies lost 32 killed and 53 wounded in an ambush only 15 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Khanh regime is planning to put tighter controls on Mekong River traffic this week. The aim is to block aid reaching the Viet Cong from Cambodia. Our embassy in Phnom Penh is fearful the Cambodians may react strongly, blaming the US and possibly closing the US Embassy.

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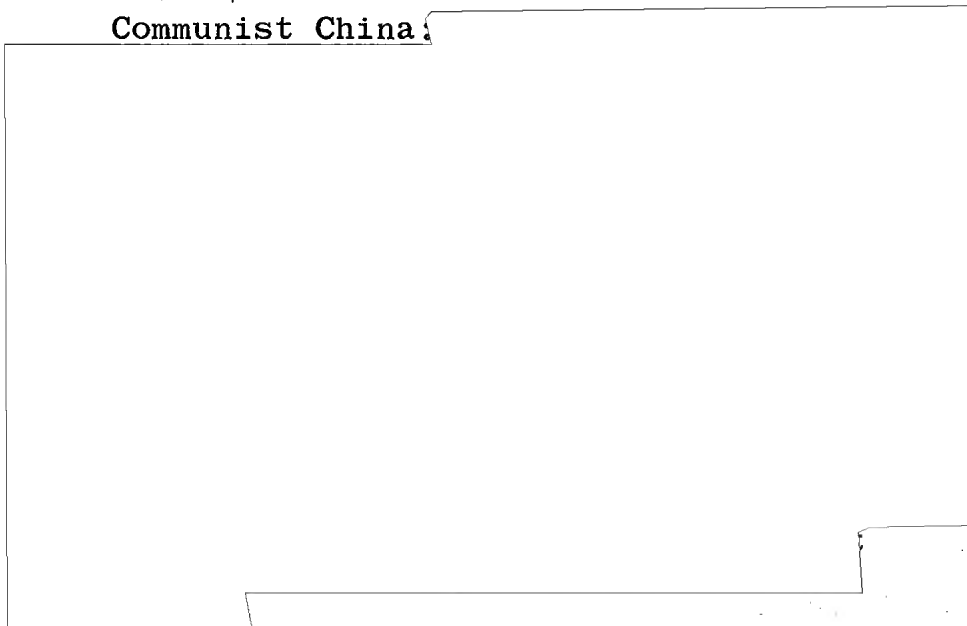


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7. Communist China:



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8. Venezuela: The Venezuelan armed forces,



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[] effort is in response to []
[] a group of
Cuban ships [] bringing men and materials to
support a new outbreak of terrorism by the
Castro-Communist FALN. []
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9. Cuba: The Cubans are still juggling the
SAM sites installed by the Soviets.

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10. Spain-Cuba-US: Foreign Minister Castiello
has told us Spain intends to stop all use of
its ships in trade with Cuba after a "few" more
sailings under the present charter. Castiello
added that the "disagreeable situation" arising
out of the Sierra Aranzazu incident had now
been turned into a reaffirmation of good US-
Spanish relations.

11. UAR-Yemen: []

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12. Indonesia-Malaysia

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13. Ecuador: Last weekend's demonstrations in Guayaquil, which the government put down with army and police units, forced the military junta to compromise.

It has agreed to rescind certain centralization programs and release arrested political leaders. The junta's capitulation may seriously weaken its grip on power as well as its ability to proceed with basic reforms.

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